mission might make. Both gentlemen stated that there was no doubt the commis-sion already had all necessary power to make the inquiry required. The resolution simply directed it to

Agreed to Without Opposition. The resolution was agreed to without op-

Tomorrow was agreed upon as pension

The Mussel Shoals power bill, returned by the President at the request of the House, was taken up on motion of Mr. Richardson of Alabama for the purpose of amending it is meet the objections as to the location of a dam on the Tennessee river in Alaba ra.

DECLINE TO APPEAR

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY'S POSI-TION IN HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

Refused to Sapply the Evidence Requested hefore the Board of Visitors.

The officers of the Medico-Legal Society of the District have formally declined to supply either wetten evidence or witnesses for the investigation into the affairs of the Government Hospital for the Insane, which is announced by the board of visitors for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, as was exclusively stated in The Star yesterday. The following correspondence on the sub-

ject was made public by the Medico-Legal Society this afternoon: Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane. wrote Mr. Richard P. Evans of the investigating committee of the Medico-Legal So-

clety as follows: Dear Sir: The president of the board of visitors of the hospital directs me to inform you that there will be a meeting of the board, held in the administration building, at 10 o'clock a.m. Saturday, the 24th in-

"You are requested to be present at that time to give evidence touching certain statements which have recently appeared in the public press over your signature."

Mr. Evans' Reply. To this reply was made by Mr. Evans

today to Dr. White as follows: "Dear Sir-Replying to your two letters of the 21st inst., a idressed to Dr. Charles M. Emmons and myself, requesting our appearance before your board of visitors at the administrat'on building, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., to give evidence relative to subject matter of our report as a committee of the Medico-Legal Society of the District of Columbia (Inc.), I have to state, as attorney for the society, that, exclusive of other reasons, we would not be justified in participating in any inquiry by your board pending action upon the resolution now under consideration, providig for such investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives. This would be forestalling the action of Congress.

"In this connection I beg leave to ask whether the board of visitors has con-sidered the apparent impropriety of conducting this investigation, in the course of which the secretary and other mem-bers of the board will be called upon to testify, and in the result of which each member has a deep personal interest. Your board, in arriving at a decision, would necessarily have to pass judgment upon its own testimony and upon its own past official acts. The delicacy of the situ-

ation would be pronounced.
"Under separate cover I mail you copies of the committee's report, which will be presented to the Secretary of the Interior today.

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Five Bills Embodying Reforms Pre-

sented at Vienna.

VHENNA, February 23,-Five bills embodying a scheme for universal suffrage and other electoral reforms were introduced in the lower house of the Austrian parliament today by the premier, Baron Gautch Von Frankenthurn. The premier was subjected to noisy interruptions on the part of pan-Germans, while explaining the details of the plan, but the majority of the deputies heartily applauded his speech.

The bills provide for the election of 455 deputies to the lower house. Every Austrian twenty-four years old and domiciled in a constituency for at least a year, will be entitled to vote, and every one possessed of Austrian citizenship for at least three years will be eligible to election to the lower house. Plural voting is prohibited and a division of the electoral districts is designed so as to give the Germans 205 representatives, the Slavs 230, the Italians 16, and the Roumanians 4.

A bill amending the standing orders of the house provides for the suspension of disorderly members for a period not exceeding one week.

MURDERED BY UNKNOWNS.

Victim Had Incurred the Enmity of Italians.

PITTSBURG, Kan., February 23.-Frank Marsh, a real estate dealer of Pittsburg, was murdered by unknown persons while driving to this city last night in a buggy in company with Tony Valencia, an Italian. Valencia, who is being held for investigation, says they were attacked by several men, unknown to him, who shot Marsh and then dragged the body from the buggy and pounded his head to a pulp.

Marsh, who was under sentence in Missouri for forgery, is alleged to have involved several Italian miners in real es-

DEMANDS NOT YET READY.

Miners' Committee Hard at Work on

Document.

NEW YORK, February 23 .- ine demands which the anthracite miners are formulating for presentation to the operators were still incomplete today. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America did not himself remain with the committee which is drawing up these demands at its early session today. He left the Ashland House, where the work is under way, saying that he did not know when the demands would be forwarded to the operators. With Mr. Mitchell when he left the hotel was Joseph Cavanaugh, freight agent of the Chicago, Milwauker and St. Paul railroad

It was reported that before presenting the anthracite miners' demands President Mitchell desires to discuss the situation in the soft coal fields with the bituminous operators, and if possible to come to an understanding with them as to their position after the anthracite matters are settled. He has talked several umes with prominent bituminous coal operators during the last few days.

Jail Sentence for Former Policeman. PITTSBURG, February 23 .- Former Police Captain James Wilson of Allegheny, recently convicted of extortion in connection with the reform crusade, was today sentenced to serve six months in the workhouse and pay a fine of \$100, in addition to the costs of the prosecution. His conviction was sustained by the superior court,

FORTHEHEPBURN BILL JOHANN HOCH HANGED INSURANCE

Senate Committee Decides to Report the Measure.

THE VOTE WAS 6 TO

Tillman Was Chosen to Present the Report.

CONFERENCES OF DEMOCRATS

Efforts to Reach Agreement Were for a Long Time in Vain-Cullom and Carmack Send Views.

By a vote of 6 to 5, Senators Cullom and Carmack not voting, the Senate committee or interstate commerce this afternoon decided to report the Hepburs bill to the Senate without amendment, with the recommendation that it pass, leaving to senators the right to individually support any amendment to the bill in the Senate that they

see fit. This practically throws the entire subject of rate legislation into the Senate, as it is understood that at least one of the senators who voted to report the bill will favor an amendment for a judicial review. It takes from the report of the committee that force that would have characterized it had sena-tors voted to report the bill without the

reservation for amending it.
This agreement was reached after forty minutes of discussion, following the meeting of the democrats in Senator Tillman's room, when they failed to arrive at any understanding that would allow them to stand more closely together. The com-mittee authorized Senator Tillman to report the bill to the Senate. According to this situation every senator on the committee is about as free in the course he will pursue in the Senate as he would have been had the bill been reported specifi-cally without recommendation. It throws whole controversy into the Senate and is important as ending the further consideration of it by the committee, and allowing the Senate debate to begin as soon as the bill is laid before that body, which vill undoubtedly be on Monday morning. When the committee met this morning there was much confidence on the part of the advocates of the Hepburn bill that that measure would be acted upon favorably. Senators Dolliver and Clapp were known to be standing solidly for the bill without amendment, with the assurance that Sen-ator Cullom was in full sympathy with them and was on record as requesting the committee to permit the casting of his vote in that way.

Joining them, also, were nearly all of the democrats. As the situation stood at that time it ooked as if there was a lively prospect of having a vote taken that would result in 7 to 6 in favor of the Hepburn bill.

Conference of Democrats.

Prior to the meeting the democrats had come together in a conference and an effort was made on the part of several of them to agree upon a report of the bill to the Senate without recommendation. Had that been accomplished it would have releved from embarrassment two of the democratic senators who were strongly favor of the Hepburn bill, as a whole, but who were much inclined to insist upon an amendment for a judicial review of the findings of the interstate commerce com-mission. That effort, however, failed, so that when the democrats went into committee meeting they were without any agreement for united action of any kind.

The committee took up the Hepburn bill
and proceed to dispose of such amend-

ments as could be agreed upon practically unanimously. There were many of these minor changes, none of which had any im-portant effect on the bil. Finally Senator Dolliver produced a telegram from Senator Cullom, whose health still makes it de-sirable that he should remain in Florida for several weeks to come. In this telegram Senator Cullom requested the committee to permit his vote to be cast against any amendment to the Hepburn bill that should not be unanimously agreed upon by the

It also authorized the casting of his vote for the Hepburn bill without amendment. This proposition did not meet the ap-proval of the republicans, and it was stated that it could not go into effect except as to the vote on the Hephurn bill.

Moved to Report Hepburn Bill.

Senator Dolliver quickly stated that if that was the case there was a very prompt way out of the situation, and he moved that the committee report the Hepburn bill to the Senate without amendment. That proposition had a startling effect in the committee, and it was seen that the best way to allow both sides to get together was to take a recess, which was done. As soon as the meeting was adjourned all the democrats on the committee retired to Senator Tillman's room, where they again endeavored to unite on some course for the disposition of the bill. After this meeting was in session a short time it was understood that Senators Foster and Mc-Laurin insisted that they would both vote

for the report of the bill to the Senate without recommendation, only on condition that they would be perfectly free to favor an amendment for judicial review. The democratic senators closed their con-ference without reaching any agreement. When they adjourned it was with the un-

derstanding that all of them should vote as they pleased in the committee, Carmack for Appeal Amendment,

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock, all of the members being there except Senators Cullom and Carmack. Senator Carmack is in Tennessee, but has requested hat his vote be considered in favor of an appeal amendment, which offsets the vote of Mr. Cullom, which is against such an

The Hepburn rate bill was ordered to be eported favorably by the committee. Senator Tillman, the leading democratic member of the committee, was authorized to make the report. It is stated that other members of the committee will submit reports, one of which will be by Senators Cullom, Doiliver and Clapp,

The vote for the report was 6 to 5, but he democrats, who composed the majority, reserved the right to vote for amendments. Neither Senator Cullom nor Senator Carmack was recorded in the vote. Mr. Aldrich made a motion that Mr. Elkins should make the report, and this was carried by a vote of 6 to 5, Mr. McLaurin

voting with the five conservative republi Mr. Tillman said a friend of the bill should make the report, and Mr. Aldrich ther moved to amend his motion so that the re-

port should be made by Mr. Tillman. I this form the motion was adopted finally. BOUGHT BY THE EAGLES.

The Old Chase House at the Corner of 6th and E Streets.

The property at the northwest corner of 6th and E streets, known in former years as the Chase mansion, has been sold by the H. R. Howenstein Company. The new owner is the Fraternal Order of the Eagles of this city, and the purpose of securing this property was to have a permanent home for the membership, who now num-

sence of your client. I will not now complicate the matter by further delay. It would be much easier for me to grant this man ten days' time in which to have this case reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, but respect for orderly pro-cedure compels me to do what I have done. That is my order," and the court threw the petition to one side.

Preparations for Execution.

Preparations for the hanging were immediately begun following Judge Landis' refusal of a writ of habeas corpus, but Hoch's attorneys strenuously continued efforts to secure further delay. While the death march was starting in the jail the attorneys were just leaving the federal building to get Hoch's signature to an appeal bond.

After Judge Landis had apparently closed

the case Hoch's attorneys hastly prepared an appeal bond, and again advanced to the court and renewed the demand for an ap "Under the circumstances, I don't think you have any right to an appeal," said the

"Any citizen has the right to appeal," said Attorney Edward Maher. "In view of the fact that this matter was delayed until within an hour of the execution, I don't think so," replied the court.

Thereupon three attorneys representing

Hoch began all to talk at once "Well," said the court, " "Well," said the court, "prepare your record and bring it in. I will be here all

The attorneys hurried in a cab to the riminal court building to get Hoch's signature to the bond just as the word came that the death march had begun.

The attorneys arrived at the jail with the appeal bond just in time to again temporarily stop the preparations for the exe

Lawyer Begged With Tears in His Eyes There was a hasty conference of jail officials, and then Assistant Sheriff Peters consulted by telephone with Federal Judge

Judge Landis said: "I have refused to

do anything in the Hoch matter. You need not delay the execution on my account." Judge Landis, after talking with Assist ant Sheriff Peters, started to leave the federal building. Attorney Edward Maher, with tears in his eyes, begged Judge Landis to stay in the building until the appeal was perfected.

Meanwhile State's Attorney Healy advis ed Sheriff Peters to give Hoch's attorneys fifteen minutes to perfect the appeal before the death march shall begin.

Sketch of His Career.

Hoch is believed to have come originally from Herrweller, a small town in Germany not far from Bingen-on-the-Rhine. His father, Jacob Schmitt, is said to still reside there. A wife, supposed to be the first wife of Hoch, is also living in the same

Hoch has always been reticent regarding his career in this country, and the first woman he married in the United States is believed to have been Mrs. Martha Steinbrecher to whom he was married in 1895.

After living with Hoch for four months she died, the cause of death being given as nephritis. In November, 1895, he married nephritis. In November, 1895, he married Mary Rankin in this city and left her the day after the wedding because she refused to give him money. In April, 1896, Hoch married Martha Hertzfield and left her in four months, after obtaining from her \$600. His next wife is said to have been Mary Hoch of Wheeling, W. Va. She died of nephritis after three months. Hoch has always denied this marriage and declared that he merely assumed the woman's nam-

Reputed First Marriage.

In the fall of 1896 Hoch married Clara Bartell of Cincinnati. She died within three months of the marriage. In January, 1897, he wedded Julia Dose in Hamilton, and abandoned her after obtaining and served two years in the house of correction. In November, 1901, he married Mrs. Anna Goehrke of Chlcago, but abandoned her after falling to obtain any money from her. April 8, 1902, he married in St. Louis Mrs. Mary Becker, who died early in 1903. Her relatives have claimed that she was poisoned.

December 10, 1904, Hoch was married to Mrs. Marie Welcker, a widow of this city, the woman for whose murder he was condemned. December 20 the woman became ill, and January 12 she died, the cause of death being stated in the physician's tificate as nephritis. Five days later Hoch married Mrs. Emilie Fischer, a sister of Mrs. Welcker Hoch. He obtained \$750 from her and disappeared. January 19 the last Mrs. Hoch reported to the police the disappearance of her husband...

Suspicions First Aroused.

Suspicion was aroused by her story and the body of Mrs. Welcker Hoch was exhumed and 7.6 grains of arsenic were found in the stomach.

Search was made for Hoch and he was finally discovered in New York, where his landlady, Mrs. Kimberly, reported that she believed her boarder to be Hoch, because he had proposed marriage to her on the day of his arrival in her house. He was arrested and later brought to Chicago.

Hoch after being placed in jall here admitted that he had been married thirteen times, but always denied that he had caused the death of any of his wives. He was placed on trial April 19 and on May 20 the jury returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder and fixing the punishment

On June 3 sentence was passed on him, the date of the execution being set for June 23. Gov. Deneen granted him a reprieve until July 28. Within one hour of the time set for his execution Hoch was given a second respite until August 25. Before this date arrived, however, the supreme court of the state granted a supersedeas to permit of the consideration of his case by the court. December 15 the court handed down a decision affirming the ver-dict in the lower court and fixing the date

of execution for February 23. Last Effort for New Trial.

The last effort made by Hoch to secure a new trial ended on February 21, when Gov. Deneen and the board of pardons refused to interfere in his behalf.

It was alleged before the board by Mrs. Emelie Fischer Hoch that she had been so hounded by the police that she had committed perjury during the trial and that much of the evidence which she had given against Hoch was not true. A physician also declared that the death of Mrs. Welcker Hoch had been caused by kidney disease

and not by arsenical poisoning.
On cross-examination before the board, however, he admitted that he had not made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Welcker Hoch, while three physicians who had conducted such an examination declared that death was caused by arsenic.

TO STOP BOOKMAKING.

Bill to Amend District Code Introduced in the House.

Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the House today that, if enacted into law, will put the Benning race track out of business. The measure provides an amendment to the District code of a very comprehensive nature. It prohibits betting, gambling, bookmaking and pool selling by any person, association, or corporation, anywhere in the District of Columbia, inside or outside the boundaries of the city, specifically prohibiting wagers on running races, trotting races, or any other contests of endurance or speed. Any persons violating the law shall be fined not more than \$500, and from one to three months in jall. Any corporation permitting gambling or bookmaking on its premises, or on property controlled by it, shall be punished by a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 for

Mining Expert Dead.

NEW YORK, Petruary 23.—John R. Stanton, a mining expert and director in several large copper mining companies, died at his home in this city today of pneumonia. He was seventy-six years old.

Statue to French Poet Unveiled.

PARIS, February 23.—A statue in honor of Airred De Musset, the celebrated French poet, was unveiled here today with imported was unveiled here today with imported was unveiled here today with imported and represents the Muses inspiring the poet.

Mining Expert Dead.

The membership, who now number some 500.

The price paid was about \$36,600, and the owner is Edward L. Brice. He bought it several large copper mining companies, died in the concordia Club. During the ownership of the latter an addition was made to the main structure which provides a hall or music room. The billiding is three stories in height, has a frontage of forty-six feet and depth of about 124 feet.

Mr. Thomas H. Pickford has sold the Marking of forty-six feet and depth of about 124 feet.

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Public Hearing Today Before the Commissioners.

ALLEGATIONS AS TO EVASION

Character of the Protection That is Given the Insured.

VERY SPIRITED COLLOQUY

Statement by Commissioner Macfarland as to Legislation for Ignorant Policyholders.

On a very much smaller scale than the New York insurance investigation, of course, but none the less interesting in view of the disclosures with reference to the insurance methods in vogue in the District of Columbia, was a public hearing before the board of Commissioners today.

The hearing was granted at the request of Col. E. B. Hay and McNeill & Nattress, attorneys, representing the Royal Insurance Company, and about six others of the socalled smaller assessment companies doing ousiness in the District of Columbia, the whole hearing revolving round the bill recently prepared by Superintendent-of Insurance Thomas E. Drake, proposing an amendment to the present section 653 of the ode of law of the District.

This amendment, in brief, contemplates the retirement of a deposit of from \$10 000 to \$50,000 in the registry of the District will meet all obligations as the same be The hearing, as it progressed became more and more heated, and criticisms, re-

criminations and accusations flew freely from side to side, one-half of the companies apparently being arrayed against the The smaller argued that the larger want-

ed to crowd them out of business, while applause greeted the sally of a representative of one of the larger concerns when he said, "They (the agents and officers of the smaller companies) would not think of insuring their lives in their own compa-

Attorney McNeill Opens.

Discussion was opened by Attorney Mc Neill, who said that he represented the Globe Insurance Company in particular, and about six other concerns were in full sympathy with the arguments he would make. He said that these companies would inevitably be crowded out of business if the provision of the law that they deposit \$10,-000 on or before December 1 next should go into effect, and this, he claimed, would work the greatest sort of hardship on approximately 30,000 poor people, whose sayngs would thus be swept away at one fell

As a counter proposition Mr. McNeill suggested that these companies be required to deposit a certain percentage each year, say 5 per cent, and have the fund thus established as security for the nsured.

After indersing the statements of Mr. McNeill, Col. E. B. Hay, representing the Royal Insurance Company, presented a brief. One part of this he read, in it claiming that it could not be shown that \$700. In April, 1898, Hoch was arrested in this city for selling mortgaged furniture, severe criticism of the actions of the one rightful claim had ever been slighted superintendent of insurance with reference to the smaller companies. He, too, presented a counter proposi-tion, which will be considered by the Commissioners. In reply to a question of Com-missioner Macfarland as to the capital of

his company the speaker said "\$5,000, with a surplus of \$1,000." Mr. Cave's Disclosures.

The disclosures of the day, however, were made in the course of his remarks by G. W. Cave of 509 G street northwest, representative of the American Home Life Insurance Company. Mr. Cave said, in part: "I am a little surprised at my friend, Mr. Hay, in saying that his company had a capital stock of \$5,000, with a surplus of \$1,000. The annual statement of his company, as filed with the insurance department for the year 1904, shows the company to have a capital stock of \$1,000 and a cash asset of \$254.03; that is sworn to by

Mr. Hay and Mr. Evans. The companies doing business in the District of Columbia have a capital stock of from one dollar to twenty thousand dollars. They are doing a class of insurance business that is not permitted in a majority of the states. The state of Massachusetts will not permit the existence of such insurance com-panies as is suggested here today, neither will they in the state of New York. land requires the deposit of \$100,000. state of Virginia requires a deposit of \$10,-

"There has been a great deal said by Mr. Hay and Mr. McNeill, but the vital points have not been touched. This class of busi-ness is bearing upon the poor class of people of the District of Columbia. They are col-lecting from these people, never telling them they are paying into an assessment company, but to the contrary that they will have to pay only the twenty cents a week. That I know, as I am in the bust-ness. Old line companies that furnish protection to their policy holders pay back fifty to seventy per cent of their gross receipts, and in addition to that they maintain an additional reserve to act as a

guarantee.
"The benevolent and fraternal organizations pay back from 80 per cent to \$100 per cent. These kinds of insurance compa-nies want to get in under the cloak of the

represented. Mr. Cave stated that they all pay back from 8 per cent to 25 per

Mr. Cave continuing said: "The word 'assessment' as applied to these companies is only used as a means of defeating the law. The insurance law of the District of Columbia is so vague that anything can do insurance. It promises meat anything insurance. It promises most anything and guarantees nothing. It is up to the legis-lative body and the Commissioners to see that the citizens are protected. Any man can embark in the insurance business. As it is there is no protection to the insured. The company has authority given it by the

code allowing it to collect any kind of premiums from the people.

"There is not one of the gentlemen present that would insure their lives in their own companies. If he was taken sick the rest of the men collecting the premiums would pay the money in their own pockets.

If there was an epidemic of one or two
weeks of grip the people could not get
their money. Their only assets is the weeks of grip the people could not get their money. Their only assets is the money these people promise to pay. Should they fail to pay, the people who have paid have no protection. It is wrong to stand up here and say that they think they need a bill to have 5 per cent of the gross receipts and that is ample.

"If that is true why collect the other 95 per cent and pay it into their own peoples."

per cent and pay it into their own pockets. Is this just or is it right? Will Congress, when this matter is brought before them, give any thought to this class of business. They take \$1 from a poor ignorant man and give him back 8 cents. The an-

be from one to five hundred thousand dollars. They have no assets. Those are facts. There is no guesswork. So far as standing up here and saying that they are doing a beneficial business.

why, the whole thing in a nutshell is that they are taking this \$1 from these poor ignorant colored people and giving them in return eight, ten or fifteen cents.

Compared to Shell Game.

Imagine a shell game which would be like that, where you put down your dollar and get back eight cents. You would not allow such a thing to stay in existence for twenty-four hours. These people are unable to help themselves and their only protection is through legislation.
"They look for it and now it is our duty

to give it to them. They speak of levying extra assessments. Is it just to collect ten cents from a poor person every week, which is necessary to carry on the business, and then to levy extra assessments on him They say we will charge Mr. Smith \$4; Mr Smith you will pay \$4 assessment. That is their way. That is all it means.
"There is not a company represented here today that has ever levied one assessment. Every policy is issued with a provision for the payment of 5, 10 or 15 cents on a Monday of each week, beginning with the day of the relief which is always issued on

of the policy, which is always issued on Monday. The word 'assessment' is sim-Monday. The word assessment is subply there to evade the law. That is all
there is to it. That is all the protection
that the insured gets from the insurer.
Here is one of the companies. They will
insure a man in the company.

The agents go there and they collect the
money from him as the agent of "A" Com-

The next time he comes he is the pany. president of "B" Company. He says I have always done your collecting. They have transferred him to another company The loss to the insured is this. Premium must be paid one year before they are entitled to full benefits. After one year they are entitled in case of death to have the full benefits. In the meantime ninetenths of them have been insured in another company that has just been started. Imagine a company going out to do business with a capital of \$1,000. That is the kind of people that are before you today and ask you to protect them and support them. Is it right or just?"

Companies Represented.

The Commissioner asked how many companies he represented. Mr. Cave replied that at this hearing he represented the American Home Life Insurance Company, and stated that all of the companies that were willing and able to protect their policy holders are in favor of this bill, or some thing better.

Commissioner Macfarland asked if Mr. Cave would except these companies that are in favor of the bill from the more sweeping statements of his remarks. Mr. Cave stated would not

"Speaking of having no judgments or debts," he continued, "I know of one company that has two judgments against it, and I understand had five judgments. There is a lawyer present now that has two judgments. ments against that company. They simply took another charter out of the safe.

"If necessary I can produce the evidence. The docket shows the judgment against the company. When they went to levy against the office furniture they had a clerk to swear he had an interest in the furniture. That man is still conducting insurance business and has procured a license from Mr. Drake. I know that to be a fact." Commissioner Macfarland asked if, under

the law, as it now stands, such a company is required to get a license, Mr. Cave re-plying that it is a privilege they have if Provokes Spirited Colloquy.

As Mr. Cave concluded Col. Hay jumped up and said: "I have a statement in my and showing twenty-five claims that the company he represents never paid. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

There was a spirited colloquy, too, in the middle of the floor between Mr. Cave and Mr. Evans, who was associated with Asking but a moment as the hearing was about to be concluded, William H. Sholes, representing the Union Insurance Company, said he wished to take the mid-

dle ground, and added:
"There are two or three companies that
want to deposit the \$10,000. I represent
the Union Insurance Company. We think
the policyholders should have protection. We think the deposit should be made in two years. The object of the bill is good. There are now eight or ten applicants for licenses to do insurance.

"This is not a healthy condition to have these companies in the District. I do not think the money should be deposited in the court, the clerk of the court has enough to do already. It should be put in a trust company, so the income would go to the insurance company. It also should be allowed to be paid in cash instead of bonds. Cash would be sufficient protection. There are trust companies here that will pay 3 per cent on time deposits. If you do that

the superintendent of insurance can pay the claims at once.
"We think the policyholder should have the protection. We want this protection for our policyholders, but we don't want one or two companies to come in and crowd out the others. If the company has not the money then they are not proper companies to protect the policyholders. We ask that a sufficient length of time be given to pay in

that money.' Statement by Commissioner. Commissioner Macfarland ended the

hearing with this statement: "Because the Commissioners and the superintendent of insurance realize the importance of getting adequate legislative protection for these poor and ignorant policy holders they have taken the matter up in advance of the preparation of the draft of a model general insurance law on which the superintendent is now at work, and will press it as rapidly as possible. What has been disclosed here today shows the pressing necessity for such action."

Barge Fouled a Big Schooner.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., February 23 .- The three-masted barge Tipton, from Newport News for Boston in tow of the tug Eureka, fouled the five-masted schooner T. Charlton Henry, which was at anchor at the outer entrance to the harbor nies want to get in under the cloak of the others. This kind of business pays back from 8 per cent to 25 per cent."

Mr. Macarland's Inquiries.

Commissioner Macfarland asked if that applied to all of the fourteen companies, Mr. Cave replying that it did.

Commissioner Macfarland inquired if that was the rule as to the companies he represented. Mr. Cave stated that they didn't have a cident. cident.

The Oregon to Be Overhauled.

The battleship Oregon, which has seen extended service in Aslatic waters, is now en route to San Francisco, where, after unloading her stores, she will be sent to the Bremerton yard for an overhauling. She left Hongkong on the 21st for Yokohama, and from the latter port will sail for Honolulu, thence to San Francisco.

Hart a 2 to 1 Favorite.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 23 .- For the fight here tonight before the Pacific Athletic Club Marvin Hart was today a 2 to 1 favorite over Tommy Burns. Even money was wagered that Burns would stay ten or fifteen rounds.

> BUSINESS **OFFERS** TODAY

The above are advertised in the columns of business op-portunities in today's Star. If you want to buy or sell a place of business advertise it in The Star, Washington's

REPLIES TO STRIKERS

Typothetae of Washington Files Affidavits in Court.

ALLEGATION OF BOYCOTT

Picketing by Typographical Union Also Charged.

SPECIFIC INCIDENTS CITED

The Employing Printers Submit Thirty-Four Separate Papers

for Consideration.

The Typothetae of Washington has filed in the District Supreme Court thirty-four affidavits in support of their petition for an injunction against Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and its eight-hour committee, and in contradiction to the allegations contained in the affidavits filed by the defendants in support of their answer. Charges of picketing and attempted boycott are made in some of the affidavits, while others contain allegations of untrustworthiness of some of the persons making affidavits for the defense.

The methods of advertisement used by the strike committee and by the Typothetae are set out in two of the affidavits. The advertisements of the strikers are characterized as attempts to mislead the public into the opinion that first-class printing can only be secured at union shops.

John C. Hill, secretary of the Typothetae, in an affidavit says that he has been in charge of the advertising for the Typothetae and has made arrangements with the help secured for the Typothetae offices. He avers that in all advertisements it was clearly stated that men were desired to work in open shops, and after the strike be-gan every advertisement specima that nine hours would constitute a day's work. No ambiguity appeared in the "ads," he states, and none announced there was no trouble in Washington.

In his capacity of employer of help, Mr. Hill says he took particular pains to ad-vise all applicants that the Typothetae was conducting open offices, and in many cases gave minute particulars regarding the situation. He advised some applicants that the workmen were on strike and he desired men to take their places.

In Replication. Mr. Henry E. Wilkens make an affidavit,

which he says is in refutation of part of the affidavits made by John Berg, president of Columbia Typographical Union, and by Thomas C. Parsons, chairman of the eighthour committee. He appends numerous clippings from certain local papers and copies of others containing advertisements by the eight-hour committee which, he claims, refute the assertion of the two gen-tlemen that no boycott had been indulged In or recommended on behalf of the union William H. Roberts, in his affidavit, testifles to cases of alleged picketing which came under his observation. Two compositors employed in his shop, he says, the evening of February 7 last, started for home, but one immediately returned and home, but one immediately returned and informed him that a number of pickets were outside. Mr. Roberts says he then accompanied the two men down the street, when a short distance from his office he saw two union men, one of whom he knew.
"What are you folks doing here? Are
you pickets?" Mr. Roberts asked. He received an affirmative reply, he says, and
then asked: "Don't you know that the then asked: "Don't you know that the court has warned you against following and harassing the men who are working for me?"

me?"
The men answered, he alleges, that they would do no overt act. Other occasions of alleged picketing are set forth in the affi-

daylt.

On the question of boycott, the affidavit of George E. Howard, one of the employing printers, has this to say:

"I have a contract with the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R. Masons, to print the magazine known as the New Age, and for other printing. On about January 10, 1996, I called at the house of the temple, 433 3d street northwest, to see the secretary of the council. While there I saw Mr. Parsons and a Mr. Kidd, whom I had been informed had been closeted with Mr. Richardson, supreme commander, leave the

ardson, supreme commander, leave the A request had been made, Mr. Howard says, to Mr. Richardson to withdraw from the applicant the contract for printing the New Age, and an attempt to bring pressure to bear is also alleged.

Signers of Affidavits. The thirty-four affidavits are made by Henry E. Wilkens, president of the Henry E. Wilkens Printing Company; John C. Hill, secretary of the typothetae; William F. Roberts, E. L. McIntosh, A. B. Chamberlain, N. W. Phelps, W. H. Ulrich, Frederick Webber, George E. Howard, Merwin Burg, Bertrand H. Roberts, William J. Eynon, Edgar O. Dix, Denwood S. White,

William C. Gray, George M. Evans, George S. Whitemore, Frank Eddy, Eugene B. McDowell, Byron S. Adams, H. B. Matchett, George Gibson, Thomas W. Cadick, Marie L. Perry, Lawrence Hurley, Sophie Fritsch, Ethelbert Baier, Edward F. Ham, William H. Hays, Henry E. Wilkens, Charles F. Crane, Ralph F. Crane, Albert S. Weyraugh and William F. Roberts.

The court gave the respondents until Fri-

day next to file additional affidavits, if de-

TO UTILIZE COLORADO RIVER.

Scheme of Philadelphians to Furnish Power for Miners. LOS ANGELES, Cal., February 23 .- The Times today says the energy of the Colorado river is to be transmitted to Los Angeles, according to plans now being matured by local and Philadelphia capitalists. First, the power is to be distributed among the mining camps on the Nevada and Arizo-

na border, and ultimately brought here. It

is claimed that between the Grand canyon

of the Colorado and the Black canyon it is

possible to take advantage of certain sites and develop 500,000 horsepower.

After an investigation of other electrically transmitted power plants in the state, the waters of the Black canyon were filed upon over a month ago to the extent of 250,000 miners' inches, by William Carruthers and John Campbell. Plans are now being prepared for a concrete dam 200 feet high. The dam is to be constructed at the lower end of the canyon, and with the fall thus obtained, it is calculated that 10,000 horse-power will be developed at the minimum

A Public Ownership Convention.

FRESNO, Cal., February 23.-The na- by Capt. Webster, chief of police, and Potional public ownership party was formed at a convention called here yesterday for that purpose. A party executive committee of seventeen members was chosen, with F. P. Nicholas of San Francisco as chairman and John Murray of Los Angeles as secretary, and national headquarters were established at Los Angeles. The executive of the chairman, and that call will be made within a few weeks. Calls for a national convention and for a state convention of persons desiring to affiliate with the new party are also to be made. committee adjourned to meet at the call

Records for Twenty-four Hours. The following were the readings of the thermometer and barometer at the weather bureau for the twenty-four hours beginning

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Many notable special articles, attractively illustrated, will be found in this week's edition of The Saturday Star. Included in the large list of features in tomorrow's big paper will be the following:

AN AMERICAN CANADA.

Frank Carpenter gives his opinion with respect to what the great Yankee invasion of the British northwest may mean. Illustrated.

ARMY OF LAWMAKERS.

An interesting article telling of the 8,000 and more national and state legislators supported by this country. Illustrated.

THINK THEY'RE QUEENS.

Extraordinary pretentions of the professional heauties of Paris, as shown in recent lawsuits. Illustrated.

IN MARCH.

THE SKIES

SCHOOLS

FOR ADULTS.

Positions of the planets and constellations during the coming month defined. Illustrated.

Institutions of learning

throughout the country

where thousands of men and women are taught many subjects. Illustrated.

AT FEBRUARY OPENINGS. First exhibits in spring styles indicative of future fashions. Checked suitings in one color

are the rage. Illustrated.

In Fashion's Realm.

THE FIRST STRAW HATS.

crownless model is the latest importation from Paris. Illustrated.

Fiction.

An entertaining short story

AN ULTIMATUM.

In feminine headgear the

written for The Star by Martha McCulloch-Williams. Illustrated. THE YELLOW DANGER. Another installment of the

interesting story by M. P.

Shiel, which is running as a

daily serial in The Star. All Washington Reads The

Saturday Star.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT BRICKLAYERS INJURED BY

BREAKING OF SCAFFOLD.

A serious accident was caused today by the breaking of a scaffold in front of a row of new buildings on 18th street between Park road and Newton street. Two bricklayers, John Stanley, fifty-two years of age, living at 1st and W streets, and Julian Hurley, thirty-six years of age, whose home is at 1642 Kalorama road, fell to the ground from the third story of the building on which they were at work, and were seriously injured. Stanley's left arm was fractured and he was badly bruised and cut about the body by coming in contact with the broken timbers and bricks. He was taken to Garfield Hospital and given surgical treatment. Hurley received serious injuries and bruises about his head and body, but no bones were broken. He was removed to his home in an automobile by

friends and was attended by his family physician. The accident occurred about 10:45 o'clock, and the noise made by the falling brick and timbers attracted persons to the scene from a distance away Other mechanics who were at work on the building feared that Hurley and Stanley had been instantly killed by the fall and were surprised to find that neither had even lost consciousness. Unless the men have sustained some severe nternal injuries it is believed they will re-

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Two Men Arrested in Alexandria This Afternoon. special Dispatch to The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., February 23 .- Geo. R. Patterson was arrested this afternoon liceman Roberts, charged with the murder of George R. Curtin. Stephen Davis was later arrested as an accessory. Both the men named were locked up to await a hear-

December. Warrants for the arrest of the men taken

BOSTON, February 23 .- Wilhelm Gericke has resigned as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, his resignation to

The remains of Curtin were found, under suspicious circumstances, the 24th of last

police court. Wilhelm Gericke Resigned.

bureau for the twenty-four hours beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday:

Thermometer—February 22, 4 p.m., 52; 8 p.m., 44; 12 midnight, 34. February 23, 4 a.m., 31; 8 a.m., 29; 12 noon, 48; 2 p.m., 53.

Maximum, 53, at 2 p.m. February 23:
minimum, 28, at 7 a.m., February 23:
Barometer—February 22, 4 p.m., 30.11; 8 p.m., 30.16; 12 midnight, 30.23. February 23, 4 a.m., 30.27; 8 a.m., 30.35; noon, 30.32; 8 p.m., 30.27.

Minimum temperature past twenty-four hours, 23; a year ago, 31.

into custody today were issued at the in-stance of Prosecuting Attorney Brent, un-der the authority of Judge Caton of the